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Thirty-two Years of Success 1890—and Achievement—1922

Thirty-two years of continuous service—nearly a third of a century. That is our record in the nursery business. Each one of these thirty-two years is an open book whose pages hold nothing but the record of fair and honest dealings, and success well earned.

Back in the days of 1890, C. E. Whitten, the founder of this business, then a young man, was devoting his entire time and energy to the propagation and improvement of small fruits, specializing in strawberry plants.

He soon discovered that by practicing the best known methods of culture, he was enabled, through the especial adaptability of soil and climate in this particular locality, to raise both fruit and plants of the highest quality. His entire revenue was at that time derived from the sale of fruit placed on the Chicago Market.

Being a young man of imagination and foresight, he was able to visualize the future and sense the unlimited opportunities that might be derived by furnishing growers throughout the entire country with fruit plants of superior quality, believing that by so doing he would be satisfying a long felt want.

In those days reliable nurseries were few and far between, and he well knew from his own bitter experience the difficulty of purchasing hardy, vigorous plants that would always prove true to name when reaching a bearing age.

Immediately he resolved to offer his own stock of plants to the public, and in the Spring of 1890, issued his first printed price list, a simple folder of a few hundred copies.

While the orders received from this first solicitation were comparatively few in number, still they far exceeded his expectations, and served to show him more convincingly that a real need for such service existed.

His life work was now plainly mapped out before him, and the following year he launched out more extensively, becoming one of the pioneer nurserymen in this section of Michigan.

During the thirty-two years that have passed since this humble beginning we have been constantly furnishing nursery stock of the highest quality to an ever-increasing number of satisfied customers, and have built for ourselves a reputation of honesty and square dealing that has made the name of WHITTEN a familiar and welcome word in all fruit-growing sections throughout the entire United States.

While our success cannot be considered phenomenal, we have enjoyed a constant and healthy growth, deriving from the sale of our product an honest profit, a large part of which has been utilized in employing improved methods of culture and soil development, that we might furnish our customers with plants of still greater worth.

We are proud to say that since the founding of our business not a single customer with a just complaint has been allowed to terminate his season's dealings without a satisfactory adjustment being made. In this way we have been able to hold our trade, and each year add many new customers who look to us for the filling of their orders each season.

Another thing that we would call to your especial attention is the fact that during the entire life of our business we have never knowingly sent out from our packing house a single plant not labeled true to name. When our stock of any certain variety is exhausted we take no further orders for that kind, but either return the customer's money for that item, or substitute with some similar variety, providing he has not instructed against this.

We have never launched any extensive and costly advertising campaign, nor have we put unnecessary and needless expense into our catalogs, preferring to keep our overhead as low as possible, that we may give our customers the advantage of this saving by offering them first-class plants at a much lower price than we could otherwise.

We feel confident that in so doing we are pursuing the right methods, as is evidenced by the many letters of commendation and appreciation received each year from our customers.

One thing we would impress upon you above all else is the fact that we have an earnest and conscientious desire to fill each order received in a manner completely satisfactory to the customer. As we have told you other years, our interest does not end with the cashing of your check and the shipping of your order, but continues long after the plants are growing in your fields.

If at any time you are in doubt as to the proper methods of culture, or your plants are not growing as you think they should, we want you to write us in detail, explaining your trouble. We will promptly advise and instruct you to the best of our ability, gladly giving you the desired information whenever possible. This is a part of the service we render, and is free to every one, no matter how small the purchase made.

Our Guarantee--What It Means

Have you ever taken the time to read our guarantee, and if so, have you ever stopped to consider what it really means to you in the way of an assurance that you are going to get the varieties you order, labeled true to name, and that the plant quality will be of the highest?

Here it is. Read it.

"While we take great pains to have our stock true to name and hold ourselves ready upon proper proof to refund or replace any that proves untrue, it is mutually agreed that we shall not be liable for a greater sum than the amounts paid for such stock.

Each and every plant sold by us is guaranteed to be of first class quality in every respect, and absolutely true to name, or money refunded."

Are you taking any chances when you order from us? Certainly not. We know our plants are as good as any grown, and that their quality is sure to satisfy you in every way.

When you place your order with WHITTEN you are sure of getting one hundred cents' value for every dollar invested. **OUR GUARANTEE PROTECTS YOU ABSOLUTELY.**

These Institutions Buy Plants from Us---Why?

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Detroit House of Correction Farm, Northville, Michigan.

New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, North Dakota.

University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

These are a few of the Public Institutions we furnish with plants. They order from us because they know what they are getting.

Do you know that the United States Department of Agriculture, at Washington, and numbers of the different State Experiment Stations purchase from us for experimental use? They do this because they want the best, and must be positive that the plants are certain to prove as represented. Otherwise their experiments are worthless.

If these people all prefer our plants, there's a reason for it. **PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH US THIS SPRING AND GET THE SAME SATISFACTORY SERVICE THEY DO.**

When Whitten Says It's So---It Is!

You can depend on this. When we tell you a certain variety is the best, you may know that it really is the best. If we tell you that another kind is excellent for market, but is too sour to be pleasant in taste, that's the way it is; and if you are looking for a home garden variety, we will advise against your planting it, telling you honestly that it is suitable only for market, even though we might have a large stock of that kind that we were anxious to sell.

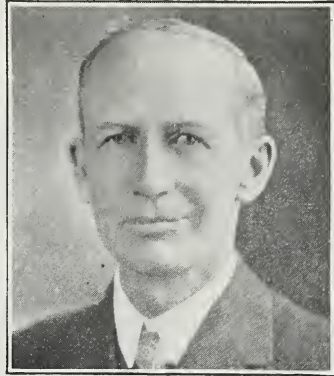
We are absolutely honest in the description of every variety we list, and mention the bad features as well as the good; for very few varieties of fruit are really perfect in every respect, and we don't want to impose on your common sense by telling you differently.

The Founder of the Business

C. E. Whitten, founder and organizer of the present firm, is one of Michigan's pioneer nurserymen.

For more than thirty years he has given largely of his time and energy to the establishment and construction of a nursery business founded strictly on the principles of honesty and fair dealing.

In this he has been successful, and is largely responsible for our enviable reputation for honesty and integrity which we possess today.



C. E. Whitten.

The Man Whose Business It Is to See That You Get a Square Deal



R. C. Whitten.

R. C. Whitten, now actively engaged in the management of this business, is a man well qualified for the position.

Born and raised in nursery work, he has made a careful study in this line, is well versed in the science and proper methods of plant propagation, and capable of handling the various problems which must continually be solved in order that each year's stock of plants may be properly brought to completed growth.

For the past five years he has been actively engaged in the business, working hand in hand with his father that together they might devise improved cultural methods and more suitable forms of soil fertilization in order that a more healthy, hardy and vigorous strain of plants might be produced.

His personal oversight in all lines of the business assures the customer of getting plants grown and packed by the best known methods, delivered when he wants them, in first class condition.

A Personal Message

Dear Friends and Customers:

There are so many things I should like to tell you of, relative to our plans for improvement and betterment in our methods of fruit plant propagation and cultivation that I find it difficult to convey to you in this brief space allotted me, the real scope of the improvements and developments we have in mind.

However, by reading what we have to say on the different pages of this catalog, you will gain a general idea of the work we are accomplishing.

I might say that I have always believed in the policy of absolute honesty and integrity practiced by my father in his conduct of the business, and that this same policy is the only one that will be tolerated by me during the years to come.

Experience has shown me that in this business, as in all others, "Honesty is the Best Policy," and on this foundation alone can true success be attained.

Assuring you that at all times the customer's interests are our own, and that it is our constant desire to co-operate with you in every way, I am,

Yours most cordially,

R. C. Whitten

Whitten's Hardy Plants

Make Success a Certainty



The illustration at the left is a fair sample of the millions of strawberry plants grown each year on our plant farms. Note the long, heavy mass of fibrous roots. These are the kind that are sure to grow. Why waste time and money with inferior, poorly rooted plants, when WHITTEN plants can be bought at such moderate prices?

How Can We Grow Them?

We are located in a section of country especially adapted through soil and climatic conditions to the successful propagation of strawberry plants of the healthiest and most vigorous strains.

Our soil consists of an exceedingly fertile, sandy loam, the natural home of the strawberry; while our thirty-two years' experience in the propagation of strawberry plants has taught us the most improved methods of culture.

The severe Northern winters which are prevalent in this latitude make our plants extremely hardy, thus enabling them to withstand the shock of removal to another climate without an appreciable cessation of plant growth.

Don't Fail to Read About Our Home Garden Collections

Realizing that many of our customers may have had but little experience in the cultivation of the strawberry and other small fruits, and as a result are not familiar with the best kinds for home use, we have made up several collections of the best varieties, selecting only those kinds best adapted to the home garden. We know you will like them, and that you will be fully satisfied with our selection. For full description and price see page 22.

Surplus Strawberry Plants

It occasionally happens that we have dug a surplus of some varieties of strawberry plants, and rather than hold them for another day to become wilted, we would prefer to ship them out at a lower price.

These plants are first class in every respect, and of standard varieties. Our only reason for offering them so cheaply is that after they are dug they soon deteriorate if held in the packing house.

If one is not particular about receiving any certain variety, simply wanting good, standard kinds, and will give his order for "Surplus" plants, we will furnish plants of our own choice at \$4.00 per thousand. We will always send enough of staminate sorts to properly pollinize the imperfect varieties.

We cannot accept orders for less than five hundred plants at this low price of \$4.00 per 1,000.

What Some of Our Customers Think About Our Plants and Methods of Packing

BEST PLANTS HANDLED IN 25 YEARS.

Kansas, March 28, 1921.

Dear Sirs: I received the plants I ordered of you last Wednesday and set same out the same day. I have been handling plants for about 25 years and never received better plants, and all were exceptionally well rooted.

Respectfully,

A. H. OLDS.

OUT OF 100,000 PLANTS NEVER RECEIVED ANY UNTRUE TO NAME.

Indiana, April 14, 1921.

C. E. Whitten & Son.

Dear Sirs: Enclosed please find check for \$28.00 covering plants just received, which were in fine shape, as all have been that I have bought of you in last five years. Will say in all the plants I have bought of you, which I expect would total 100,000, have never had any untrue to name or mixed. It is quite a satisfaction to do business with one who keeps his plants true to name and packs them in carrying shape as you do.

Thanking you again for promptness and quality of plants,

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. HOSS.

AS GOOD PLANTS AS HE EVER SAW.

Indiana, April 7, 1921

C. E. Whitten & Son.

Dear Sirs: I received my order of raspberry plants and they were all in first class shape. As good plants as I ever saw, and will remember you in the future.

Yours respectfully,

THOS. J. HICKEY.

ARRIVED NEXT NIGHT AFTER SHIPMENT.

Illinois, March 25, 1921.

C. E. Whitten & Son.

Dear Sirs: I received the plants all right. They got here the next night after shipment. Beat the postal sent with them twelve hours. Many thanks for prompt shipment.

Yours respectfully,

H. P. COREY.

WELL PLEASED WITH PLANTS AND SERVICE.

Colorado, April 7, 1921.

Dear Sirs: Plants arrived the 4th and were in very good shape. Am well pleased with plants and also your service.

WILBUR ALWAY.

CAN RECOMMEND OUR PLANTS TO THE LIMIT.

So. Carolina, March 23, 1921.

C. E. Whitten & Son.

Dear Sirs: Received shipment of strawberry plants today, and can say that they are in fine shape. I can recommend your plants to the limit. Will be pleased to have you fill my future orders.

Yours truly, C. D. BAKER.

RASPBERRIES SHIPPED TO ALASKA AND ALL LIVED.

Cordova, Alaska, March 30, 1921.

C. E. Whitten & Son:

Dear Sirs: My order for plants No. 6480 arrived. Would say that the raspberries were in fine shape and all lived.

Yours truly,

W. J. SHEPARD.

NEVER SAW SUCH THRIFTY PLANT CROWNS.

Pennsylvania, March 28, 1921.

C. E. Whitten & Son.

Dear Sirs: The shipment of plants arrived in good shape. I have them all heeled in and they are greening up in good shape. They are fine plants. I never saw such big, thrifty crowns in an early berry as in these. They look as though they ought to make good.

Respectfully yours,

J. C. BOGART.

OUR GRAPE VINES WERE MUCH THE BEST.

Iowa, May 2, 1921.

C. E. Whitten & Son.

Dear Sirs: I received the grape vines I ordered from you and they are very fine plants. I have some that I received from _____ and some from _____, but the vines that I received from you were very much the best.

Yours truly, VICTOR SPEER.

OVER \$300 FROM LESS THAN A HALF ACRE.

Indiana, Feb. 2, 1921.

C. E. Whitten & Son.

Gentlemen: I got strawberry plants of you two years ago and they were the finest plants I ever saw; the best rooted plants, and they gave me good results. I got over three hundred dollars from less than a half acre, and we had very dry weather here. It did not give them a fair trial. Your Collins is a dandy, and a fine flavored berry; the very best. Gibson is another. Senator Dunlap is the best old variety, I think. I am going to send for some more plants shortly.

Very truly yours,

G. W. BOROUGH.

AS LARGE AND AS FINE PLANTS AS HE EVER SAW.

Oregon, March 25, 1921.

C. E. Whitten & Son.

Gentlemen: The strawberry plants you sent me the 18th came in fine condition, or you might say, in excellent condition, considering the distance. The plants are as large and as fine as I have ever seen, and that is saying something for your plants, for we have grown about fifteen different varieties, the most of them being the Western market kinds.

Thanking you for your prompt attention and such fine plants, I remain,

Very truly yours, GEO. F. STARR.

READ WHAT THIS MAN SAYS.

Ohio, April 22, 1921.

C. E. Whitten & Son.

Gentlemen: Progressive and extra Eaton plants arrived yesterday (21st) in splendid condition. The Eatons were beauties—regular scream plants! and the Progressives measure up to the standard described in Farmer's Bulletin No. 901.

I want to thank you most sincerely for your kindness in this matter; it was mighty nice of you—and extremely white. It affords much pleasure to deal with a fair, square, man-sized firm, and I desire to impress upon you the fact that such pleasure, in this instance, is mine.

Again thanking you and wishing you unbounded success, I remain,

Most sincerely yours,

EZRA DEAN.

BLACKBERRY PLANTS WERE FINE.

Illinois, April 15, 1921.

Dear Sirs: Received the blackberry plants in good time. They were all O. K. and fine plants. Thanks for quick shipment. I will call next year.

Yours truly, A. F. GREEN.

MORE THAN SATISFIED WITH WHAT WE FURNISHED.

Illinois, April 26, 1921.

C. E. Whitten & Son.

Dear Sirs: Received the 10,700 strawberry and 1,000 asparagus plants, and found them in fine condition. One of the boxes was left over one train in Chicago, but got here about two hours later. All whom I had ordered for surely were more than satisfied with the kind of goods you furnished.

Yours truly, CHARLES H. FELTON.

NOTE.—Originals of the above testimonial letters are on file in our office, and are open for the inspection of anyone wishing to see them. Complete addresses for any or all of these names will be sent on receipt of request to anyone wishing to verify the truthfulness of same.

C. E. WHITTEN & SON.



Strawberry Bed of J. H. Benson, Muscatine, Iowa.

This Man Gave Us a Chance and We Satisfied Him

Here Are the Letters He Wrote Us

C. E. Whitten & Son,

1344 Sherman St., Muscatine, Iowa, February 23, 1921.

Gentlemen:—Find order enclosed for some plants. I have been a customer of _____ for fifteen years, and always got good results, and have an order in now for \$32.00. I never saw your catalog until the other day, when Mrs. _____ of this place handed me one. The prices on the same plants are so much different that I concluded to send you a small order, and I am going to plant them in alternate rows, side by side, with the _____ plants of the same kind, and if yours prove as successful as _____ you will hear from me and add many customers to your list. For years I have thought there was only one strawberry man, and that _____. I had bought all the plants that I thought I could use this Spring, and when Mrs. _____ showed me your catalog I threw up my hands and said there was only one strawberry man and that _____. She insisted on my taking your catalog and looking it over. So I laid my prejudices aside and send you this small order for a try-out.

Yours truly, J. H. BENSON.

C. E. Whitten & Son,

1344 Sherman St., Muscatine, Iowa, April 14, 1921.

Dear Sirs:—The strawberry plants arrived April 6th, are all planted and the ground worked over. As I wrote you I have planted the strawberries every other row with the _____ plants of the same kind, and I feel that I will not have to wait to see the berries to convince me that yours will prove just as good as the others, as they came in good shape and were strong and healthy looking.

Yours truly, J. H. BENSON.

C. E. Whitten & Son,

1344 Sherman St., Muscatine, Iowa, July 30, 1921.

Dear Sirs:—You asked me to report on the berries. Both yours and _____ have made the most wonderful growth that I ever saw, and if there is any difference, yours at this time are about a neck ahead of _____.

I stopped picking blossoms of the everbearers about July 10th, and both yours and _____ have quite a lot of fine berries on. We have had three meals of them up to date for five persons. Expect a good crop in September.

Yours truly, J. H. BENSON.

C. E. Whitten & Son,

1344 Sherman St., Muscatine, Iowa, October 18, 1921.

Dear Sirs:—Am sending you under same cover photos of my strawberry patch of this year's setting, taken just a few days before the hard freeze with ice and snow. The pictures do not do them justice. They have made a wonderful growth. The stalks in center of rows measure fifteen and sixteen inches high.

Very truly yours, J. H. BENSON.

These letters are one more proof for the contention we have always made that our strawberry plants are as good as money will buy, no matter how much you pay for them elsewhere.

The photograph at the top of the page shows the wonderful success Mr. Benson has had.

Such results could not have been obtained if he had not planted on good ground, and given the growing plants excellent care and cultivation. Neither could he have attained this success if he had not had the best quality plants to begin with. **WHITTEN PLANTS PRODUCE SUCH ROWS WHEN GIVEN HALF A CHANCE.**

You will notice that for fifteen years Mr. Benson has been a customer of another nursery that puts out a highly advertised strain of strawberry plants.

Mr. Benson thinks that perhaps our plants were, as he says, "a neck ahead" of the others; but supposing the other plants had done as well for him as our own. Do you know what he paid for the other plants? We do. They cost him two and even three times as much per thousand as our plants, and gave no better results.

BUY YOUR PLANTS FROM WHITTEN THIS YEAR AND SAVE MONEY.



Strawberry Plant Land in the Rough.

New Ground for Whitten's Hardy Plants

We are glad to announce to our customers that we have recently purchased a tract of wild land that we are rapidly converting into strawberry plant land.

New ground is, of course, one of the essential requirements for the propagation of strong, hardy plants, containing as it does all of the necessary chemical elements in the proper proportion for the most perfect fertilization and consequent development of plant growth.

Especially is this true of the Everbearing varieties. Old ground that is capable of producing a good average row of the ordinary June varieties, will often times yield but a narrow, uneven row of Everbearing strawberries.

Although much time and study has been spent on this matter, the actual reason remains unknown. However, it is generally conceded by the majority of nurserymen that some illusive soil chemical of most vital importance to the successful growth of the Everbearers, while present in all new ground, is soon depleted after a very few crops of Everbearing plants have been grown. We are endeavoring, through soil analyses, to locate this mysterious soil element, and hope that at some not too distant time our efforts may enable us to produce a perfect plant food for the Everbearers. As stated above, land that has grown plants for a period of years has been robbed of a part of these essential soil elements, despite the most careful methods of fertilization that may have been given it. For this reason we plan to produce strawberry plants only once in every three or four years on any one piece of ground, thus giving the soil a rest and an opportunity to rebuild its original fertility.

Our constantly enlarging volume of business has made necessary this extension to our field operations, which is only one of the many improvements we are making in our manner and methods of plant growing, with the one idea constantly in mind of giving our customers bigger, better plants for their money.



A Crop of Whitten's Hardy Plants Will Grow Here This Summer.

Preparing Virgin Ground for a Crop of Whitten's Hardy Plants

The above photograph shows one of our teams at work breaking ground in the tract of new land recently acquired by us.

Preparing wild land for strawberry growing is a task that can be accomplished only through the expenditure of much time and labor.

The first step is, of course, clearing the land of all standing timber, which has to be removed root and branch.

This work is immediately followed by the blasting of all the larger stumps, which method we have found to be much more economical in both time and money than the use of the stump puller.

After this has been accomplished, and all brush and stumps have been burned, the ground is ready for breaking. The plowing finished, the ground must be thoroughly disced and then repeatedly harrowed with a spring tooth harrow. This constant harrowing levels and packs the soil, giving the ground the necessary firmness for strawberry culture.

All of this work must be accomplished the autumn before setting the plants, so that the snows of winter and rains of early spring may penetrate deeply into the fresh turned ground, continually settling and firming it as the water is absorbed, also assuring a large available supply of moisture when the summer droughts have come. This, together with the frequent freezing and thawing of the ground, produces a bed of ideal firmness for spring planting. Otherwise, the soil of all new ground would be too loose to afford the necessary root protection and retention of moisture, and the plants could not survive.

We are glad to say that we now have considerable acreage ready for planting this spring, a large part of which will be devoted to the Everbearing varieties.



Plowing Under Second Crop of Buckwheat. A Common Scene on Our Plant Farms.

Making New Ground out of Old

Each Spring after strawberry plants have been removed from our fields for shipment, the field is first covered with a heavy coating of stable manure, and then plowed deeply. After this the ground is thoroughly harrowed and sown to buckwheat. As soon as this crop comes into full bloom, usually in July, the ground is again deeply plowed, and a second crop of buckwheat immediately sown.

This second crop is ready for plowing under in September, but this time we plow very shallow, just deep enough that the buckwheat is entirely covered.

By this time our Fall rains have commenced, and the moisture thus added to the ground causes the green, succulent stalks of buckwheat to decompose very rapidly.

The first crop that was plowed under has entirely rotted by the latter part of November, and the ground is once more ready for plowing. This time the ground is plowed very deeply, bringing to the surface the available plant food derived from the first crop.

The ground is then allowed to remain undisturbed throughout the winter. During this time the action of frost and melting snow thoroughly firms the ground, making a solid, compact bed, so necessary to successful strawberry growth.

When Spring arrives, the process of decomposition is practically completed on the second crop, now lying eight to ten inches below the ground surface.

Please note that by using the method above described we have built up two distinct supplies of available plant food; the first lying near the soil surface, which is readily accessible for the immediate nourishment of the new set plants, making rapid and sturdy root growth a natural result.

As the plants grow and develop, pushing their root systems ever deeper, they have by midsummer penetrated the second and deeper food supply, a supply amply large to carry the plant crop through the remaining part of the growing season, without their growth having been retarded or interrupted for a single day.

Through this system of soil fertilization we bring our strawberry plants to more early maturity, making them better able to withstand uninjured the low temperatures of our Northern Winter, and enabling us to furnish you with plants full of vigor, health and hardihood.

How to Set and Grow Strawberries

THE SOIL and location best adapted to strawberry culture will vary somewhat in different sections. In a general way it might be said that any soil that would grow good crops of corn or potatoes would grow good strawberries, and while this seems to be a pretty safe rule, it is also true that in order to grow them to the best advantage it is necessary to have the soil especially adapted. One of the first requisites of the ripening fruit is moisture, and care should be taken that this is provided. Hence, a very dry or loose, sandy soil would not be a safe location, although in moist seasons a fair crop might be harvested. Neither is a stiff clay adapted to strawberry growth, as very early in the season it cannot be worked without becoming cloddy, and later is apt to bake, and the plants will suffer more than on a sandy soil. It would seem that a sandy loam or loam with slight mixture of clay should, if properly handled, give the best results.

Draining. Having chosen a soil retentive of moisture, it next becomes necessary to prepare for proper drainage in case of excessive rainfall, unless the natural lay of the land is such that no water will stand upon the surface. Tile drains are the only practical ones to use. Open ditches will, perhaps, answer this purpose, but are unsatisfactory in many ways.

Frost. In planning your strawberry field, care should be taken to avoid frosty locations, such as very low land near marshes or lakes, also valleys where there is no chance for circulation of air, as these localities are very liable to heavy frosts, when higher land or that more open to circulation would show little, if any. A hard frost at blossoming time often ruins the entire crop.

Manuring. Where the soil is at all deficient in fertility, we advise using well-rotted stable manure. If this can be applied to the soil the year previous, and some cultivated or hoed crop grown, then the following season the land will be in the best possible condition for setting strawberries.

Some writers advocate the plowing under of a clover sod in preparation for this crop, but we are doubtful of this method on account of the **white grub**, the larvae of the May beetle, which is quite apt to infest such soil. Perhaps if only recent seedings were so treated, this pest would not trouble, but we would warn all against plowing up an old sod to set strawberries, as the grubs would be almost sure to destroy the greater portion of the plants set. Never plow under green or very coarse manure just before setting strawberry plants, as it will cause the soil to dry out very quickly and will also burn the roots, killing the plants wherever it comes in contact with them. This is important and should be avoided if possible. Any good commercial fertilizer may be used. This should be sown broadcast on land after plowing, and well harrowed in, or may be worked into the soil along the row after the plants are set, care being taken that it does not burn the foliage.

Fitting the Soil. Begin by plowing as late in the Fall as possible before the ground freezes. This late plowing is beneficial in that the soil lays up loose and open, that frost may act upon it more readily, also leaving it in condition to absorb more moisture in the spring, which may be drawn upon later in the season in case of drouth. It also tends to kill a great many insects that live over winter in the soil, some of which are quite troublesome and injurious to strawberry growth.

Plow as deep as practicable, eight inches at least, unless this brings the subsoil to the surface, which should not be done under any circumstances. As soon in the Spring as the season has fairly opened, just as early as the soil will work up mellow, the land should be thoroughly harrowed, followed immediately with a heavy roller or plank drag. This firming the soil is important, as it is almost impossible to set plants properly if the soil is not reasonably level and firm at the surface. If the surface soil should become too dry and loose it may be necessary to wait for a shower before setting the plants.

Marking Out. This may be done in any manner that will give a very shallow, straight mark to set by. A light sleyed marker that will make three or four marks at once is very handy, and could be made by almost anyone. In garden culture a line may be used.

Hill Culture consists of growing the single plants and cutting off all runners as fast as made, which causes the plants to "stool out" or grow additional "crowns," that will each produce fruit stems. The rows should be from two and one-half to three feet apart and sixteen to eighteen inches in the row. If to be cultivated both ways, or in checks, two to two and one-half feet would be right. We recommend this method to all those who wish to grow fancy berries and are willing to give the extra culture needed. This system requires a rich or fertile soil.

The Hedre Row is quite similar to hill culture. The rows should be from two and one-half to three feet apart, and twenty to thirty inches in the row; the freer runners the greater distance. The first runners are turned in the row and held in place with soil until they have struck root. Later all extra runners are kept cut off.

The Half Matted Row should be set about three and one-half feet apart and eighteen to twenty-four inches in the row. The runners are all kept off until about the middle of the summer, then allowed to root until the row is about one foot wide. After this all runners should be cut off. This gives a fine show for fruit.

The Matted Row is the system adopted by the greatest majority of fruit growers, although without doubt other methods would prove more profitable. The rows are set four to four and one-half feet apart, and plants from fifteen to twenty-four inches in the row. The runners are all allowed to root, running the cultivator always in the same direction and narrowing it up as required. At times, if the season happens to be favorable to plant growth, and the soil is rich, almost the entire surface will be covered with plants. This method might be allowed on poor soil where fewer plants would be grown, or with varieties that make few plants.

Setting Out. We use a common garden spade for opening the holes, which is done just ahead of the setting, not leaving them to dry out. In doing this the operator proceeds along the row, thrusting the spade in the center of the mark already laid out, spacing equal distances according to methods chosen, quite close if to be grown in hills, and further if for matted row.

The opening should be nearly the depth of the spade, and if the soil is properly prepared this will not require much effort, but if the soil should be very solid, it will require some pressure of the foot.

The spade should be given a slight motion away from, then back toward the operator; when withdrawn, if the conditions are right, you will have a V-shaped opening which will readily receive the roots of the plants. Care should be taken not to weave the spade back and forth too much, as this tends to open too wide a space at the bottom of the hole, making it hard to close properly, and leaving a chance for air space, causing plants to dry out and die.

The greatest pains should be taken in getting the plants into the soil, and here is where you should place your most careful workmen. Have the plants set in a shallow basket or other receptacle, with the roots moistened—if the roots are very long they should be cut back to about three inches. The plant should be held by the upper part of the crown, and placed in the spade opening at about the same depth it grew, which would bring the crown even with the surface; now let the operator press the soil firmly against the plant with a good strong pressure of the foot, being careful to see that the opening is entirely closed, that air may not enter and dry out the roots.

Cultivation. As soon after setting as practicable, the surface soil should be stirred very shallow, being careful not to disturb the roots of the plants; also not to cover up the crown or heart of the plant. The latter will cause the plant to die, especially in damp weather, by rotting or smothering the crown. This early cultivation is essential for several reasons: First, to be sure that all the openings near the plants are filled, and to preserve moisture if the weather is dry by arresting evaporation through capillary attraction. This cultivation should be kept up through the season, never allowing the surface to crust.

However, it is necessary to do some hard work with the hoe in order to loosen all the surface and keep down weeds. The latter is very important.

The blossoms should be pinched out of all spring-set plants, as it is not advisable to let them ripen fruit the first season, as it weakens the growth of the plants and is liable to kill them outright.

All runners should be cut off until the first of July, when if matted row is wanted, the runners may be allowed to root until the desired row is obtained, after which all runners should be kept trimmed off.

Mulching or Winter Covering. As soon as growth ceases in the Fall, and before the ground freezes hard, the surface of the field should be well covered with some sort of mulching. Either long straw, wild hay, corn stalks, or other litter, if free from foul weed seed, will answer the purpose. We advise spreading hay or straw when slightly damp, if possible, and placing a little soil on the top at short intervals, which will help to keep it in place in case of high wind.

Some advise using coarse stable manure as a covering, and if free from grass seed this might be advisable, as it would both fertilize and protect the vines from frost. However, we generally "fight shy" of stable manure on plants that we wish to fruit the second season or for a longer period, as we have sometimes seen a good stand of clover and timothy on what was supposed to have been a strawberry field. As soon as growth commences in the spring this covering should be taken nearly or entirely off the plants, but may be left between the rows as a mulch to preserve moisture, also to keep the fruit clean at picking time.



Everbearing Strawberries

Fears, peaches, apples, raspberries and strawberries, all ripe at the same time. "Impossible," you may say. So it was until the advent of the Everbearing Strawberry, a distinct and valuable species, which lengthens the season for this delicious fruit clear up to hard frosts.

As strawberry specialists, we know and grow all sorts, but "hold on" only to the best. While we still continue to list **Progressive**, long the standard of all Everbearing strawberries, we are now able to offer in addition a new variety, **Champion**, that far outclasses any of the other Everbearers, including **Progressive**.

Make your strawberry bed of **Champion**, and you will then have luscious, juicy berries until snow flies. You may even enjoy some for Thanksgiving dinner!

Champion is a heavy, prolific bearer, yielding generous crops from early June until after killing frosts occur in late Autumn. Although of uncertain origin, its history is rather interesting. It was first introduced by Mr. Edw. L. Lubke, of this State, who one winter day several years ago received two strawberry plants through the mails for testing purposes. Not being able at that season of the year to set them out, he placed them down cellar in an old coffee pot, partly filled with water, keeping them there until they could be set out in the Spring. The fact that they both survived this rough treatment and grew is sufficient proof of the vitality and hardihood of the **Champion**.

From these two plants have sprung all of this wonderful variety in existence today. The experience that we, as well as other growers, have had with **Champion** has convinced us that here is a strawberry that excels and outclasses all other varieties of Everbearers on the market today. In size of berries and quantity produced, it is way ahead of even **Progressive**, while the quality and flavor of the fruit are as good, if not better.

For you who are planning extensive Everbearing plantings, we advise **Progressive**, as the cost of **Champion** is still rather high, and our stock limited.

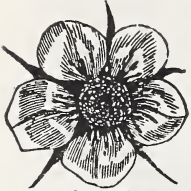
However, we want you all to try fifty or a hundred plants of the **Champion** this year. Take our word for it, you will not be disappointed in your investment when they commence fruiting.

Everbearing Culture: Although the Everbearers commence fruiting in early June, to secure the best results the blossoms must be picked off until about the middle of July. In this way the entire strength and vitality of the plant during the Spring and early Summer are utilized in the production of new plants. Then, from July on, when the blossoms are allowed to develop, all plants, both old and young, will bear fruit, and at a season of the year when most desired.

The two essential requirements for the successful culture of the Everbearer are a soil of exceptional fertility, and constant cultivation throughout the entire growing season.

Other varieties will bear a few berries the first Autumn, but one must wait until the following year for a full crop; and then if the plants are allowed to bear the June crop, as they will unless disbudded, they are so exhausted that the Fall crop is much smaller than that produced by **Champion** or **Progressive** the first season. For this reason, **Champion** or **Progressive** grown for the one season's crop alone, setting a new bed each year, will pay better than to grow the other varieties that require a year's growth before producing a full crop. We find these two varieties to be the best shippers among the Everbearers, as they hold up for long distance shipping equal to almost any of the June varieties.

STRAWBERRIES



Perfect Blossom.

All strawberry blossoms are either staminate—also called perfect—or pistillate, generally called imperfect.

The imperfect varieties, which are marked (Imp.) in catalog, should have a perfect variety, marked (Per.), set every third or fourth row to properly pollinize the blossoms of the imperfect sorts.

There seems to be a mistaken idea with some that this mixing of varieties is necessary with the perfect as well as the imperfect sorts but this is not so. The perfect sorts are self-pollinizing, and will bear as well if set by themselves.



Imperfect Blossom.

Early June Varieties

Premier

(Per.) We head the list of our early varieties with this wonderful new strawberry, only recently placed before the public.

While this is only the second year we have offered it for sale, the demand for it has been so large, and the complete satisfaction given so evident, that we are confident it has come to stay.

To begin with, it is the earliest variety known today, ripening its fruit even a little earlier than either Campbell's Early or Howard No. 17, both close seconds in period of ripening.

Premier is a strong pollinizer, vigorous grower, and heavy producer.

Its berries are of large, even size, conical in shape, and a bright rich red in color, with a glossy appearance, rendering it very attractive. (See outside back cover for color photo.)

It is rather tart in flavor, but being firm and of excellent quality, it readily stands long distance shipping and commands top prices on the market.

Like Senator Dunlap, this wonderful plant grows in all soils and climates, making it one of the most profitable early market varieties in all sections.

Be sure to include Premier in your order.

Campbell's Early

(Per.)—This is an extra early variety, originated in New Jersey and first offered to the public five years ago. It is earlier than Michel's Early, making large, healthy plants with a light green, waxy, upright foliage, protecting the great crop of large, beautiful, rich red berries, which have a bright green calyx. They are as large as Gandy and more prolific. The most wonderful feature of this variety is that practically all of the berries grow to full size with no ill-shaped ones, ripening perfectly all over without green tips.

Until this year we have recommended Campbell's Early as the best extra early variety. However, our experience with Premier has been such that it has now usurped first place.

Notwithstanding this fact, we must, in all fairness and honesty, say that Campbell's Early is a very close second to Premier, and is also very similar in its manner and appearance of both fruit and plant growth, excepting that it does not make plants as readily as Premier.

Try some of both kinds and decide for yourself which you like better.

Howard No. 17

(Per.)—Another variety only recently introduced, which seems to be quite similar to both Campbell's Early and Premier. We have as yet had no opportunity of fruiting it, but from what we have read regarding it, we feel that it is a variety of merit, and well worth testing. It is supposed to have been originated some twenty years ago in Hampshire County, Mass., but the originators did not introduce it to the general public, only allowing a few public institutions to test it.

It was finally introduced in 1918 by Mr. C. E. Chapman, who secured his original plants some two years previous from Prof. A. T. Stevens, a member of the faculty of the Connecticut Agricultural College, who told Mr. Chapman it was "too good a thing to let stand still."

The quality, size, and shape of this berry are considered very similar to Premier, although the latter variety has been known to blossom five days earlier, but not producing ripe berries any sooner, and moreover, Howard No. 17 has been claimed to have a longer season of ripening.

It has proven very satisfactory, and seems easily adapted to different soils and climates, having been grown throughout practically the entire United States and Canada.

Warfield

(Imp.)—A well known variety of excellent quality, a good market variety and a splendid canner. While the individual plants are quite small and usually have only one fruit stem, it is often remarkable the number of quarts produced by a lightly matted row on good strong soil.

Although a one-time popular variety, its position has been usurped in recent years by some of the newer varieties. However, it is a berry of merit, and we recommend planting it at least in sufficient quantities for home use.

Senator Dunlap

Senator Dunlap
Strawberries.



(Per.)—This variety is too well known to require a description of any length. Probably more plants of this kind are being grown throughout the United States than any other one variety.

Plants are small in size, and are reproduced in great numbers, making restriction of row necessary to secure best fruiting results. It is unusually healthy and vigorous, adapting itself to any soil or climate.

The fruit is medium large, conical in form, regular in size, and never misshapen; dark glossy red in color. It is a splendid keeper and shipper, most excellent in quality, making it a popular berry for either market or canning.

It is classed as a second early, and continues to bear until well toward the end of the season.

Dr. Burrill

(Per.)—This is one of the new varieties, being a scientific cross between Crescent and Sen. Dunlap, and the result of experiments by that veteran plant breeder, Dr. J. R. Reasoner, of Urbana, Ill., who originated Sen. Dunlap, and by him considered to excel that wonderful variety, which it very much resembles in plant growth.

The introducer claims the berry is very distinct, being of a brighter red color, of better quality, and an excellent variety for canning, surpassing Warfield for this, according to some of our best growers, who say the flavor is milder and more delicious than Sen. Dunlap.

The berries are excellent shippers and good keepers, the calyx is a bright green and the seeds are yellow, making a beautiful color combination.

This variety is strongly staminate, with a long blooming season, making it an especially good pollenizer for pistillate sorts. In plant growth it is remarkably strong and healthy, with very deep root system, making it a great drought resister. Its foliage is large and brilliant dark green, very tough and resistant to disease. (See inside back cover for colored photo.)

Haverland

(Imp.)—This is one of the best early market varieties, and seems to do well in all sections. It makes a thrifty plant growth. Berries are large and of a peculiar long shape, though very regular and even, holding out well to the end of the season. Although rather a light red in color, the berries make such a handsome appearance in a box or basket that they nearly always sell at top prices.

A good point in favor of the Haverland is its ability to withstand frost at blooming time, often bearing a full crop of perfect fruit when other kinds are badly damaged.

Charles First

(Per.)—This comparatively new variety is a seedling found near Bridgman, where it has since become quite popular.

It is a very early berry, ripening nearly a week ahead of Michel's Early, and is very productive, yielding many crates of large, fine looking berries to the acre.

The fruit is large, regular in form, and of good color and quality. It continues to produce large, fine looking berries to the last pickings.

Bubach

(Imp.)—Fruit large and handsome, roundish, conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm, of fair quality. Plant a strong grower, with a large, healthy foliage, and very productive. Succeeds on light or heavy soil. Desirable for home use or near market. One of the best. Season early to medium. This is an old standby, and is deservedly popular. In plant growth it is vigorous, but does not throw out excess of runners, hence it is best grown in hedge or half matted rows.

Bederwood

(Per.)—A good early variety for home use or market. It is a splendid grower, making a large number of strong runners. It has a perfect blossom, and is immensely productive. Fruit of good size, light red, medium firmness and good quality.

EATON

THE STRAWBERRY SUPREME



MR. A. V. EATON,

The Originator, with Some of the Original Eaton Strawberries.

(See front cover for illustration in color of this wonderful strawberry.)

Brings a Dollar More per Crate on Any Market

This, the greatest strawberry ever given to the world, was discovered by Mr. A. V. Eaton, now residing in Indianapolis.

The original plants he found in an orchard, growing in a bed of wild strawberry plants. Becoming at once impressed by the wonderful attractiveness of both fruit and foliage, he removed some of the most vigorous plants to his garden, where he watched them carefully for some time, comparing their qualities very closely with those of standard varieties growing on his grounds.

It was soon evident to him that this new kind was far superior to any of the standard varieties he was fruiting, so he commenced fruiting Eaton on a commercial scale, and met with surprising success at the start.

Much to his surprise, he created a demand over night that far exceeded his supply. Buyers on the local market crowded one another in an effort to secure his day's output, and his sales continually exceeded those of other growers from seventy-five cents to a dollar a crate, everyone wanting Eaton in preference to any other variety offered, and glad to pay a higher price to get it.

The bloom of this plant is staminate, requiring no other pollinizer. The fruit begins ripening with the second early varieties, and continues

through a long season, bringing the last berries to perfect maturity, so that it may be classed as a midseason to late variety.

The berries are of a deep red color, which extends to the heart of the fruit, and are of an exceptional size, a perfect cone in form, holding this shape to the last; and have never been known to produce a misshapen berry, nor any with white or green tips.

The flavor of the fruit is all that could be desired. It is of a very firm texture, which, combined with its wonderfully attractive appearance, gives it all of the necessary qualities of a successful market variety.

No other variety can excel Eaton in size of berries, flavor, quality or productiveness, and with the added feature of its unusual firmness and keeping qualities, it is beyond all question the greatest and most profitable market variety ever produced.

No longer need you hesitate in planting Eaton, nor feel that by so doing you are taking a chance. Its striking superiority has been thoroughly demonstrated, our reputation of thirty-two years' honest dealing is behind it, and with another big price reduction this year on the plants, we have it down to a figure that will enable everyone to plant it in quantity lots. Price, 75c per 25; \$2.00 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000. (Five hundred or more at the thousand rate.)

DON'T TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT—READ WHAT THESE MEN SAY.

C. E. Whitten & Son.

Gentlemen: Regarding the Eaton strawberry, will say the 25 plants purchased of you in the Spring of 1920, and the new plants they made, produced three gallons of very fine berries this Spring.

The berries were nearly all perfect in shape and color, and the flavor good. They seem to be different from most other berries in that after being picked they retain their freshness much longer than the other sorts I raised. I consider it a very good berry.

Merom, Ind., Aug. 23, 1921.

Yours respectfully,
E. McKENZIE.

P. O. New Brunswick, Route 19, Piscatawaytown, N. J., Aug. 20, 1921.

Gentlemen: The Eaton strawberry plants ordered from you in the Spring of 1920 had a very hard time getting started, as I sold my place before the plants arrived and I was obliged to carry them along by heeling them in several times. Finally I planted them on rather impoverished soil—new place I purchased—giving them as good treatment as possible. They came into bearing this season and made a very satisfactory showing. In fact, they were the very finest and best berries I ever saw, and I have tested every variety offered during the past 35 years, and flatter myself of knowing something about berries.

Berry is large, firm, fine shape and color; very prolific, quality excellent. I am very much pleased with them. Everyone that saw them passed the same opinion.

Very truly yours, WM. T. WOERNER.

C. E. Whitten & Son.

Muskegon, Mich., R. 3, June 21, 1921.

Gentlemen: In regard to the Eaton strawberry, will say that I fruited a short row this spring, and liked them immensely. The quality was fine and a more perfect shaped berry I never saw. The size was a revelation to me; in fact, the largest berries I ever grew.

My neighbors were very much impressed with the Eaton, and I think it is super-fine.

Yours respectfully, GEO. SWISSHEIMER.

Midseason to Late Varieties

Collins

(Per.)—This new variety is of our own introduction, being first placed on the market in the spring of 1915.

Collins is a strawberry of exceptional quality, and has proven so satisfactory throughout the entire country that our sales have increased rapidly from year to year until this past spring we sold more thousands of Collins than any other one variety, excepting only the old "standby", Senator Dunlap.

This fact proves conclusively that it has found its way into the hearts of the fruit growing public, and has made a place for itself that cannot be filled by any other variety.

No catalog illustration is capable of portraying the real beauty of this strawberry. The deep, rich red of its fruit, and the luxuriant green of its wonderful healthy foliage must be seen to be fully appreciated. (See inside front cover.)

The bloom of this variety is strongly staminate, making a good pollenizer for pistillate sorts.

It is very hardy and frost resistant in both bud and blossom, often producing a good crop of fruit when other kinds are badly injured by freezing.

The fruit is very firm and of such texture that it handles well in marketing, and does not require picking more often than twice a week, making it possible to handle a large acreage.

While we class the Collins as a midseason variety, it extends over such a long period of time in ripening its fruit, bringing its last blossoms to maturity, that it may also be classed among the late varieties.

As a canner it is unsurpassed. After having fruited this berry for several seasons, we say without hesitation that for canning purposes it is superior to either Gibson or Senator Dunlap, and equal in flavor to Warfield, which in years past was considered the best of the canning varieties. The Collins, however, is a much surer cropper than Warfield, producing quantities of larger berries; often under unfavorable conditions which would make a good yield of Warfield impossible.

In addition to its superior canning qualities, it is a wonderful market variety, having all the necessary qualifications in flavor and appearance, and of sufficient firmness that it holds up well for long shipments. This is a combination of virtues hard to find in any one strawberry.

If you are not already growing a good supply of Collins, our advice is to plant freely this spring, for the price is low, only \$6.50 per thousand, and it is sure to bring big returns on your investment.

William Belt

(Per.)—A very dependable variety which came from Southern Ohio some years ago and was named for the originator, and later introduced to the public by Mr. M. Crawford, the well known "Strawberry Specialist."

It is of excellent flavor and of beautiful appearance, being bright red in color. The first berry to ripen on each stem is apt to be cockscombed or "butterfly" shape, our illustration giving a very good representation of these first berries, which are very large and fill the quarts rapidly. The later ones to ripen are more evenly conical.

Its manner of plant growth is wonderful, making strong plants with abundance of healthy foliage, setting just enough runners to make a good fruiting row. This is an excellent variety for both market and home garden culture. We strongly advise that you set freely of this berry.

Glen Mary

(Per.)—This variety is best adapted to the New England and Northern States. Does not do as well in the South.

It is only partly staminate, but blossoms carry sufficient pollen to fruit its own berries. Cannot be recommended as a pollenizer for other kinds.

Berries are large, dark red, with prominent yellow seeds; of good flavor.

The fruit stems although large and strong are usually weighted to the ground by heavy clusters of berries.

Generally succeeds well on any soil.



Wm. Belt
Strawberries.

Gibson

(Per.)—This is not the old variety of that name, which originated in Eastern New York some years ago, but is a local berry, originated in this county, that has today become one of the most popular market varieties in all sections of the county.

It commences to ripen with the second earlies and continues for a long season, making a heavy yield of fruit.

Fruit stems are large and strong, and the dark green foliage is ample protection for the blossoms and fruit. It has a strong staminate bloom, making a fine pollenizer for pistillate varieties.

Berry is large and regular in shape, holding its size well until end of the season. Its color is a deep, rich red, extending from surface to center. The flavor is fine; just right for table or canning.

Its color, large size and regular shape, combined with its excellent flavor, firm texture and wonderful keeping qualities are such as to make the Gibson a market berry of great value.

Some growers plant Gibson exclusively, and growing successfully as it does, in all soils and climates, it is one of the surest and most dependable kinds on the market today.

Our low price of \$5.50 per thousand brings the planting cost down to the minimum with ample assurance of big profits next year.

Late to Very Late Varieties

Chesapeake

(Per.)—This variety was introduced by W. F. Allen, of Maryland, in 1906, and is still as popular as ever. Berry is of large size, fine color and excellent quality. A fine market variety, always commanding a good price. Fully as late as Gandy in ripening.

Plants are of extra large size, making a nice thrifty grower. However, it is a very shy plant maker. For this reason plants should be set about twelve inches apart in the row to insure a good fruiting row.

Our stock of Chesapeake is not large, and we advise your placing your order early if you would be sure of securing any.

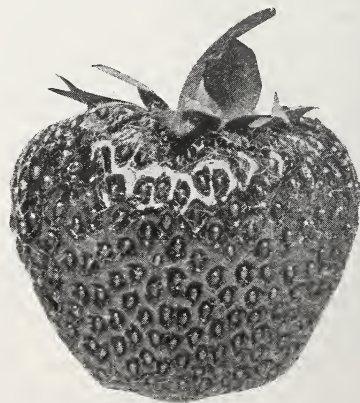
Sample

(Imp.)—This variety produces berries of large size and fine quality, continuing a long time in fruit. Berries are large and firm to the last, coloring all at once.

We recommend this sort for either home use or market where an especially late berry is desired.

Brandywine

(Per.)—This has proved so satisfactory with all who have grown it that it is consequently in large demand. It is of great value by reason of its productiveness, large size, beauty and good quality, which renders it especially desirable for the home garden. The berries are glossy crimson, very handsome, firm and solid, excellent in quality, with fine aromatic flavor. The berries color all over evenly and retain a good size to the last, ripening in succession, and every berry maturing fully. Plant is remarkably vigorous, hardy and exceedingly productive and its foliage is long, clean and healthy.



Chesapeake Strawberry.

SEE PAGE 24 FOR PRICE LIST.

Aroma

(Per.)—While fruit is quite similar to Gandy, the growth is very different, making fewer plants and stronger ones. The berries are large to very large, and hold up well to end of season. It has been claimed to produce twice as much fruit as Gandy, but we would hardly think it probable, where both are grown under the same conditions. The quality of fruit is good, but the color of the berry is against it where dark colored fruit is the standard of excellence, as it is more like Gandy, inclined to be light. We recommend this sort to anyone wanting a late market berry. If large, bright colored berries, late in season, are an object to you, then try Aroma, and you will be pleased.

Joe Johnson

(Per.)—"This new berry originated in the southern part of Wicomico Co., Maryland, several years ago, and has been well tested. It ripens about the same time as the Chesapeake. The Joe Johnson is very productive of very large berries. It is a beautiful red berry with a bright green calyx, which adds greatly to its beauty and market value. Flavor is of the best; a perfect table and canning berry, and one of the best shipping varieties. Has a perfect flowered blossom and is a strong pollinizer. You will make no mistake in planting the Joe Johnson."

Gandy

(Per.)—An old and well known sort. Should not be planted on light sandy soil, as it needs a heavy, strong soil to do its best. We have only a limited supply of this variety to offer.

RED RASPBERRIES

Raspberry Culture—Any soil that will produce good field crops is suitable for raspberries. Pulverize the ground thoroughly and manure liberally. The red or sucker varieties should be planted in rows six feet apart, with the plants three feet apart in the rows, requiring 2,400 plants per acre. The cap varieties for field culture should be planted in rows seven feet apart, with plants three feet six inches apart in rows, requiring 1,725 plants per acre. In garden culture plant four feet apart each way.

Ranere, or St. Regis Everbearing

This variety has been grown in New Jersey for some years by a colony of Italian gardeners, and by them called **Ranere**. A few years later J. T. Lovett put it on the market, calling it "St. Regis." It is aptly called an "everbearer," for after the fruiting canes finish their crop in summer, the plants begin to bear on the tips of the new canes, and with favorable weather will ripen a large autumn crop, continuing until killed by frosts. These same new canes live through the winter and bear a heavy crop during the next summer. This is one of the most reliable of the everbearing varieties, and one of the most prolific. We strongly recommend it as a profitable addition to the home garden, and especially do we advise planting St. Regis in quantity lots where suitable markets for the fruit are available. We have a fine large stock this year, and have been able to reduce our price very materially.

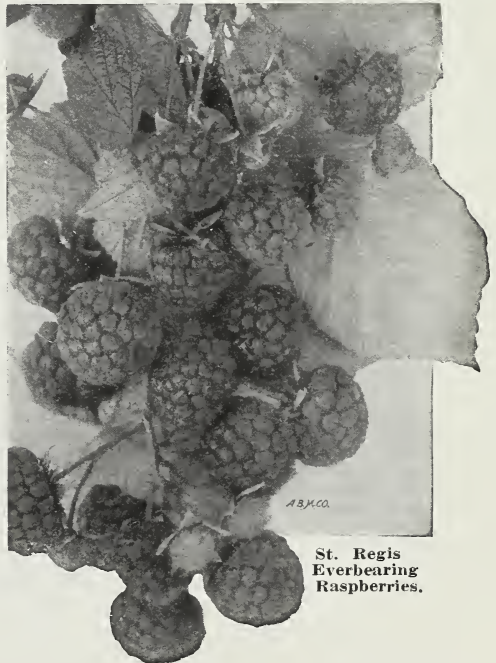
Early King

This new variety is coming to the front rapidly. Among its many points of excellence are these: Extreme earliness, canes strong growing and hardy. Never having winter killed since its introduction. Very prolific bearer of large, firm and bright colored fruit.

One feature of superiority is that it does not turn dark with age as does Cuthbert, but keeps its bright red color, although it will drop from the bushes if allowed to get over-ripe; this requires frequent picking. We recommend this as the best early Red Raspberry grown.

Cuthbert

A remarkably strong, hardy variety. Stands the Northern winds and Southern summers equal to any. Berries very large, sometimes measuring three inches around, conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition. Flavor is rich, sweet and delicious. The leading market variety for main crop. No doubt the most popular red raspberry known to fruit growers today. It certainly leads all others in points of productiveness, quality and appearance, and by long odds in acreage grown.



St. Regis
Everbearing
Raspberries.

Black Cap Raspberries

Cumberland



Cumberland Raspberries.

This year we are offering a fine stock of Plum Farmer transplants, in addition to the ordinary tip plants.

These transplants are two year old plants, which were transplanted last spring and grown a year in our nurseries. They are large, bushy plants, a year's growth ahead of tip plants, and well worth the additional price we are asking.

Honeysweet

A new variety of Blackcap introduced by A. B. Katkamier, whose description we quote:

"The original seedling bush was discovered in 1912 and in my judgment was then five or six years old. Some of the most prominent fruit growers and nurserymen in America have examined this old bush and remarked on its wonderful health and growth.

"The Honeysweet Black Raspberry has now found its way into every state of the Union and into many parts of Canada. Wherever it goes it is a winner. It is hardy; productive; berries black and shining, firm and sweet. It has been called the most delicious black raspberry."

During the past summer we fruited this variety in a small way, and from our experience with it feel that Mr. Katkamier has been very conservative in describing its merits.

The plant is very productive, with berries of large size, and an unusually glossy appearance, making the fruit wonderfully attractive, as can readily be seen from the illustration at the right. We believe Honeysweet is destined to become very popular, and recommend giving it a trial this season.

This has been named the "Business Blackcap" by the introducers, and has been loudly praised by all who have grown it. It is a very large berry of fine flavor, rich and sweet, and of jet black color with slight bloom. The cane is of extreme hardiness, very strong growing and free from anthracnose.

It is a mid-season variety following the early sorts, but ripening ahead of Gregg.

Without a doubt this is one of the most popular Black Raspberries grown today, there being perhaps twice the acreage set to Cumberland in this locality than of any other sort.

This variety is especially adapted to the home garden as it is of the largest size and of excellent quality covering a long season of ripening.

Plum Farmer

The best early Blackcap in existence. The plants are very healthy, being unusually free from disease. The canes are strong growing, producing many laterals, thus giving lots of bearing wood, insuring a heavy crop of fruit, while the berry is very large and of fine quality.

This kind ripens very early, producing the most of its fruit in one week. For this reason it is a favorite market variety with many, as practically the entire crop can be harvested in three pickings.

(See inside back cover for colored illustration.)



Honeysweet Raspberries.



SEE PAGE 24 FOR PRICE LIST.

Purple Cap Raspberries

Columbian

A Purple Cap of quality. Very productive and vigorous, producing a large crop of good sized berries. Excellent flavor and of good market quality. Preferred by many as a canner.

Our propagating stock of this variety was secured from a very reliable source, and anyone desiring genuine Columbian need have no hesitancy in ordering same from us.

Royal Purple

We consider this to be the best all-around Purple Raspberry grown. Originated in Indiana some years ago, where it successfully withstood a temperature of 35 degrees below zero. It is the hardiest Purple Cap in existence. The canes are model growers, vigorous and healthy, being smooth except near the roots.

The berries are of large size, purple in color, good shippers and good keepers. They do not crumble when picked.

Some people dislike growing the Red varieties on account of the "suckers." To these we recommend Royal Purple, which, like all other Purple Caps, does not sucker, but propagates from "tips." This habit of growth is preferable when garden culture is given, where extra "suckers"—as the new plants of the Red Raspberry are called—become as troublesome as weeds.

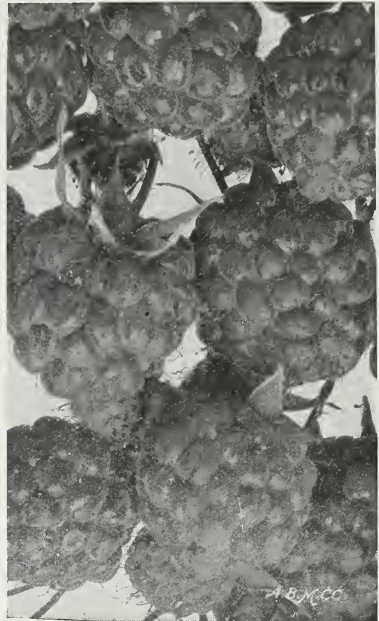
This is an excellent variety for home use, both canned and in its fresh state. It will well repay good treatment, and given good rich soil and proper care, will please all.

Haymaker

Another Purple Cap of good flavor and market qualities.

The canes are healthy and vigorous, holding the fruit well up from the ground.

Berries are of large size, ripening evenly, so that the main crop may be removed in a very few pickings. This variety is worth testing.



Columbian Raspberries.

Blackberries

Blackberries should be planted in rows six to seven feet apart and three to five feet in the rows. Keep the ground light and rich. Pinch the canes back when they have reached the height of from two to three feet.

Eldorado

For years it has been a standard of excellence in all points, with us; superior quality, large size, hardiness of bud and cane; sells well in market as it is jet black and holds its color well; berry large and juicy, without core; entirely free from Orange Rust, a prolific bearer.

What more can we say? Try it yourselves, giving it a good strong soil, full of humus; prune and cultivate properly and you are sure to be pleased with your choice of varieties.

Lucretia Dewberries

This is the standard of all dewberries. Earlier than the earliest blackberry, and as large as the largest of them. Canes are of great hardiness and exceedingly prolific, thriving everywhere; of slender, trailing habit, and entirely free from disease and insect attacks. Fruit is large and handsome, jet black, rich and melting. Ships well and keeps well.

The vines should be set in rows five feet apart and separated by a distance of three feet in the row. In the North it is best to train the fruiting wood on stakes and wire each spring, trimming back and pruning out the superfluous wood which is to produce the fruit during the coming season. Also a mulch should be applied in late autumn for winter protection. In the South it is not necessary to train the vines on a wire, but they may be grown by thinning out the fruiting wood each spring, and pruning out all new growth once each month until after blooming time, after which only a sufficient new growth should be left to provide for the next year's crop.

This year we have a fine stock of first quality Lucretia tip plants that are sure to grow and please you.

Grape Vines

The grape is one of the easiest fruits to grow and should be in all collections. When once well established, vines will continue in bearing a long time with very little care, other than the cutting back of the extra growth, which should be done in winter or very early spring (before sap starts to circulate). This pruning is essential to the healthy growth of the vine and its fruitfulness. The grape is fast becoming a leading fruit in our section of Michigan, and there is no reason why it should not be grown in many other sections of our country. With such hardy varieties as Concord, Worden and Niagara, no one need be without at least a few for home use.



Concord Grapes.

Concord—A large, purplish black grape. Decidedly the most popular grape in America, as it adapts itself to varying conditions, and is profitably grown in every grape growing state in the Union.

Bunch is large, shouldered and compact. Berries are large, covered with a rich bloom; skin is tender, but amply firm to carry well to distant markets. Flesh is juicy, sweet and tender; excellent flavor. Vine a strong grower; very healthy, hardy and productive. The most reliable and profitable market variety.

We have a large stock this year of both one and two year Concord vines, and with the big reduction we have been able to make in the price, we hope all growers who have delayed planting on account of the high cost of vines will wait no longer, but place their orders now, for we feel confident that the grape vine market has about touched bottom, and will soon be on the up grade.

Worden—Black. Bunch large, sometimes shouldered, very compact. Berries extra large, skin thin. Equal to Concord in quality, but not nearly as good for shipping on account of its thin skin. Ripens five to ten days earlier. Fine for home garden or local market.

Moore's Early—Black. Bunch seldom shouldered, not quite so large as Concord; berries larger, and much like it in flavor and quality. Sweet, with flavor and aroma peculiarly its own. Vine very vigorous and productive, succeeding well in both North and South. One of the best early varieties.

Campbell's Early—Black. Bunch large, shouldered, medium compact. Berry large, nearly round, and covered with a heavy light blue bloom. Adheres very tightly to stem. Skin is thick, tough and does not crack. Quality about the same as Concord. It colors very early, but requires several weeks after coloring to fully ripen. Vine a good, strong grower.

Niagara—White. Vine hardy, and unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries as large or larger than Concord; mostly round, light greenish white, semi-transparent; slightly amber in sun, skin thick but tough, and does not crack; quality good; very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center.

Brighton—Red. Bunch medium to large, long, compact and shouldered. Skin thin; flesh tender, sweet, with little pulp. Quality the best. Vine a vigorous grower; hardy, healthy and productive. One of the best red varieties. Ripens same time as Delaware.

Currants

Plant in rows six feet apart, and four feet apart in the rows, or if to be cultivated both ways, plant five feet apart each way.

Great care should be exercised when planting to see that the earth is thoroughly firmed about the roots.

After planting, cut back the tops to about one-half of the previous year's growth.

Red Cross—A strong growing variety, producing long clusters of fruit. Berry medium to large in size; of beautiful bright red color. Quality of the best. Very productive.

You can't go wrong on Red Cross. Try it.

White Grape—Bush vigorous, somewhat spreading. Very productive; fruit clusters large to very large. Very attractive in color, of mild flavor and good quality. A fine table variety.

London Market—Sometimes known as London Red. Bush vigorous, upright; clusters short; fruit medium to large; good quality. One of the best late varieties. Fine for jelly and canning purposes.

IMPORTANT—Owing to Federal Quarantine we are not allowed to ship Currant bushes into states lying west of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. Customers residing in such states will please refrain from including Currants in their orders.



Red Cross Currants.

Dahlias

Dahlias are considered among the most beautiful and magnificent of the common garden plants, and should be found in every flower garden, no matter how small its size. When given ordinary care and attention they will produce a wonderful profusion of brilliant colored flowers for three or four months.

Their culture is simple and easy. Choose medium rich soil that is sure to be retentive of ample moisture, planting about June 1st, or as soon as all danger of frost is past. The plants should not be fed heavily while growing. Wait until you want blossoms, then apply a good liquid fertilizer, and heavy blooming will result. Don't allow all the buds to blossom. All small bud stalks should be removed, leaving only the first bud on each stalk. This method gives large blooms. Be sure to provide stakes if you expect to secure the finest blossoms. Stakes should be from four to six feet in height, and should be set when tubers are planted. Do not water growing plants unless watering can be continued. Don't plant a bulb with more than two eyes or sprouts, one is preferable. Never plant undivided clumps. Single tubers are better.

We have a fine assortment composed of six of the better varieties, colors including white, pink, and shades of red and purple, that will produce strong, heavy blooming plants. We cannot furnish any specified colors, but will see that a good assortment is furnished when six or more bulbs are ordered.

Single Bulbs, price, 15c each; 6 for 60c; 12 for \$1.00; 100 for \$8.00.



Dahlias.



Gladiolus.

Gladiolus

Gladioli are universally admired for their beautiful flowers, which give to the flower garden a touch of brilliant color at the time of year when it is most needed.

This year we have grown in our nurseries a large stock of two varieties; the common, old-fashioned kind, light red in color, with yellow center; also one of the newer improved species, producing extra large flower spikes, a beautiful, deep, dark red in color. These two kinds have been grown separately, so that we can furnish either or both as you wish. They are a bargain at the low price for which we offer them.

Common Red—8c each; 6 for 40c; 12 for 75c.
Large Dark Red—12c each; 6 for 60c; 12 for \$1.00.

Narcissus or Jonquils

These pretty little garden flowers are perfectly hardy when grown outdoors, and are also admirably suited for winter flowering in pots.

We have grown a large stock of several thousand of these bulbs, which will be ready for shipment this autumn.

Remember, we cannot include these with your present spring order, as they are suitable only for fall planting, and will not be ready for shipment until October 1st.

The best way is to order these now with your spring order before the matter is forgotten. However, if you prefer you may send in your order for Jonquils any time during the coming summer or autumn, up to November 15th.

Our price is only 50c per dozen, or \$3.00 per hundred, postpaid to any address in the United States.



Jonquils

Asparagus Roots

When planting asparagus roots, set four to six inches deep, and about 12 inches apart in the row, covering with only three inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow.

The asparagus bed is apt to be neglected in the early fall. Before the 1st of September the tops should be cut, and the bed or field cleared of weeds. It is highly important that all the seeds should be taken off, as the greatest enemy asparagus has in the way of weeds is asparagus, and it is almost impossible to get clear of superfluous plants, when once established. When this work is finished, cover the bed to a depth of three inches with coarse manure, which will not only enrich the soil, but will keep out the frost, which is highly essential.

The first work in the spring is to remove all the covering except the fine manure, which should be carefully forked in, so that the crowns will not be injured by the tines of the fork.

Palmetto—A valuable new variety and is being planted very largely. It is nearly twice the size of Conover, fully as early, and as productive. The flavor is excellent.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, as recommended for asparagus. Plant four feet each way.

Myatt's Linneaus—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor. Our stock is composed entirely of good strong roots that are sure to make a quick, sturdy growth for you.

Home Garden Collections

These collections are made up of the best varieties for table use, and all contain an assortment of strawberries from early to late, so that you are sure to have strawberries on the table from early June until late autumn. Remember, these collections are all sent prepaid. However, should you wish to order other stock in connection with one or more of these collections, remit transportation charges for the additional stock in accordance with Parcel Post Table on page 23. With any of these collections you may include 25 Eaton plants by adding 75c to your remittance, and mentioning this addition. On all quantities of Eaton in excess of 25 plants, postage charges to cover must be included in your remittance.

ORDER BY NUMBER

COLLECTION NO. 1.

25 Warfield	25 Aroma
25 Sen. Dunlap	25 Progressive E'b'g.
25 Gibson	

Price, \$2.00, postpaid anywhere in U. S.

COLLECTION NO. 3.

25 Premier	100 Gibson
25 Haverland	100 Aroma
100 Dr. Burrill	50 Progressive E'b'g.
100 Sen. Dunlap	

Price, \$6.00, postpaid anywhere in U. S.

COLLECTION NO. 2.

25 Premier	50 Collins
50 Sen. Dunlap	25 Aroma
50 Gibson	25 Progressive E'b'g.

Price, \$3.00, postpaid anywhere in U. S.

COLLECTION NO. 4.

Raspberries.

25 St. Regis E'b'g.	25 Royal Purple
25 Cumberland	25 Lucretia Dewberry

Price, \$4.50, postpaid anywhere in U. S.

Collections Nos. 3 and 4 both shipped, postpaid, anywhere in U. S. for \$10.00.

Premium Offers

With an order amounting to \$5.00 and less than \$10.00, we will include twenty-five Collins Strawberry plants; one hundred Collins with an order amounting to \$10.00 and less than \$25.00, and two hundred fifty with an order amounting to \$25.00 or more.

When none of the above premium offers are taken, we will, on all orders received at catalog rates during January and February, accompanied by cash in full, allow a cash discount of five per cent from the total amount; or, if none of the above offers are accepted, on all orders amounting to \$10.00 or more, received at any time, with cash in full, you may add ten per cent of its value in additional stock from the list.

PLEASE NOTICE: These Premium Offers must be mentioned when the order is sent, and your choice of only one premium is allowed with each order. Furthermore, these offers apply only where an order has been figured at regular catalog rates, and not where a special price has been quoted. None of the above offers apply on the Home Garden Collections. Prices on the Collections are prepaid, and are subject to no discount or premium.

Instructions to Purchasers

Read over very carefully before making out your order. Use the order sheet enclosed and sign your name very plainly giving Post Office, County and State.

Our Location. We are located in Southwestern Michigan, about fifteen miles south of St. Joseph, near Lake Michigan, in what is known as the "Great Fruit Belt."

Railroad Connections are good. Our line of road, the Pere Marquette, runs mail and express trains direct to Chicago; time about three hours. Within fifty miles this line connects with the great trunk lines, east, west, north, and south.

Telephone. Long distance telephone in our office.

Parcel Post. We are able to ship plants by Parcel Post, and within the nearer zones it is the cheaper method.

Within the first three zones, covering three hundred miles, the limit of weight is seventy pounds, while in all other zones the limit is fifty pounds.

By Express. This is usually a very safe way to ship live plants, as under normal conditions such shipments make fast time with small liability of delay.

Plants go as second class, and at twenty-five per cent less than General Merchandise rates.

For large orders, or for long distance, express shipment is cheapest, and we think best.

Overcharge on Express Shipments. A good many of our customers complained last year that when their orders were sent by express the charges were exorbitant, and that upon investigation they discovered the weigh-bill weight of shipment was far in excess of actual weight. Express charges should be computed on actual weight of package.

For this reason we advise that you watch this closely when receiving plants by express, and if the charges are more than you think they should be, demand that your express agent re-weigh the package and ascertain whether or not weigh-bill weight is correct.

Freight. Early in the season we can ship by freight with comparative safety, but there is a possibility of delay and consequent loss. Parties ordering stock shipped by freight will have to take the risk, as we cannot be responsible for loss, if any, on stock shipped in this manner.

Loss or Damage. If packages are broken or damaged upon arrival, or have been an unreasonable time enroute, our patrons should refuse to accept and pay charges on the same, but should place claim for their value at once with the agent at their end of the line.

Safe Arrival. We do not guarantee safe arrival by any of these modes of transportation, as we have no control of stock after it leaves our hands; however, it is to our interests as well as the interest of our customers, to have stock reach the purchaser in good condition, and we shall always endeavor to so pack and forward goods that they may prove satisfactory.

Our Packing is done in the best possible manner and under our personal care. We use light crates or baskets with plenty of moss for packing strawberry plants, and barrels and boxes for other sorts, making no charge for the work or package. Our long experience in this line gives us a decided advantage in the matter of safe packing. We also have experienced help who have worked with us for several years. Of course, we do not claim infallibility, and are always ready to make reparation where at fault.

Shipping Season begins from March 20th to April 1st, and continues until about May 20th, depending on the

season being early or late.

Terms. Not less than one-fourth cash with order; balance before stock is shipped.

No C. O. D. Orders. We must ask that customers strictly adhere to the above terms. Each year we have quite a few requests that plants be shipped C. O. D. for purchase price, but must refuse all such requests. We are offering our plants at a very low price, and consequently cannot afford to sell on anything but a strictly cash basis.

Remittances. May be made either by New York or Chicago draft, postoffice or express order, or where none of these may be had, by registered letter.

Rates. Fifty plants of one variety at hundred rates, or five hundred plants of one variety at thousand rates.

Special Prices. Our prices are very low on most items listed, but nevertheless, on large lots we are able to quote much better rates. By large lots we mean a quantity; ten to twenty thousand and upwards.

This is made possible by the fact that the cost of labor and packing is very greatly reduced in putting up a large order, where a large number of one variety is called for.

We invite anyone contemplating the purchase of a large number of plants to send us a list of quantities and varieties wanted, on which we will quote a special price for the lot. You will find it well worth your while to do this.

Order Blanks. Use the order blank enclosed when ordering, being careful to write your name plainly, giving Postoffice, County and State, and do this every time you write. Also keep a copy of your order yourself. Be particular to say how goods are to be sent, whether by mail, express, or freight. All orders are acknowledged immediately upon receipt. If you do not receive an acknowledgment in a reasonable time, write again.

When to Order. Early, by all means. The rule generally is "First come, first served," also the early orders find full stock, while later some varieties are liable to be exhausted.

Our customers will please remember that the time for filling orders is short, and it would facilitate our work greatly if orders were sent before the rush.

Substitution. In ordering please state whether we shall substitute some other variety in case the kind ordered is exhausted. If not forbidden, we claim the right to substitute something of equal value, but always label true to name. We always aim to substitute with a variety similar in quality and season, and always something listed at equal or higher rate.

Guarantee and Condition of Sale. While we take great pains to have stock true to name, and hold ourselves ready upon proper proof to refund money or replace any that proves untrue, it is mutually agreed that we shall not be liable for a greater sum than the amounts paid for such stock.

Every order received for articles named in this catalog will be received and executed on the above conditions only, and with the distinct understanding and agreement on the part of the purchaser that we shall in no case be liable for a greater amount than the sum originally paid to us for the stock in question.

References. We refer to the Express Agent or Postmaster at Bridgman, Union Banking Company, of St. Joseph, or Bradstreet's Commercial Reports as to our standing and reliability. Parties writing to any of the above please enclose stamp for reply.

Schedule of Additional Remittances For Parcel Post Shipments

	1st and 2nd Zone	3rd Zone	4th Zone	5th Zone	6th Zone	7th Zone	8th Zone
Add to your order for every 100 plants purchased—							
Strawberry plants and asparagus	\$0.10	\$0.18	\$0.22	\$0.30	\$0.36	\$0.46	\$0.55
Red Raspberry .....	.15	.22	.30	.38	.45	.55	.65
Black and Purple Raspberry and Blackberry .....	.20	.30	.40	.62	.80	1.00	1.25
Currents, Grapes, and Rhubarb	Every 12 plants count the same as 100 strawberry plants						

Before making out your order, enquire at your local post office as to what postal zone you are located in from Bridgman, Michigan; then by referring to the above table you can easily determine the amount to add to your order to cover parcel post charges.

By figuring this amount carefully, you will save us much time in our office, and yourself delay in receiving the plants.

\$5.00 IN STOCK GIVEN FOR ANY AND ALL PHOTOGRAPHS PUBLISHED IN OUR NEXT CATALOG.

Thousands of our old Customers are successfully growing our plants in all sections of the Country. This spring when your fields commence fruiting, many of you will no doubt secure wonderful results. We wish all of you who feel that you can secure a good photograph of your fields, grown from WHITTEN plants, would send in such photographs to us. If we can use them we will give you \$5.00 worth of plants ordered at list price from our next catalog.

You do not necessarily need to take the photo at fruiting time. If this summer your plants purchased from us this spring have made a wonderful growth, send us a picture of the field. Maybe we can use it.

Always accompany photographs with a description as to quantities and varieties set, character of soil, fertility, etc.

Whitten's Price List for 1922

Remember we have discontinued making Parcel Post Shipments C. O. D. for charges. All Parcel Post Orders must contain an additional remittance sufficient to cover transportation charges, in accordance with table on page 23. All plants offered fifty or more of one variety at hundred rates; five hundred or more of one variety at thousand rates.

Strawberry Plants June Varieties

	25	100	250	1000	5000
Aroma, (Per.)	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$6.50	\$28.50
Bubach, (Imp.)	.30	1.00	2.00	6.50	28.50
Brandywine, (Per.)	.30	1.00	2.00	6.00	26.00
Bederwood, (Per.)	.30	1.00	2.00	5.00	21.00
COLLINS, (Per.)	.30	1.00	2.00	6.50	28.50
Charles First, (Per.)	.30	1.00	2.00	7.00	30.00
Chesapeake, (Per.)	.30	1.00	2.00	7.00	
Campbell's Early, (Per.)	.30	1.00	2.00	7.00	
Dr. Burrill, (Per.)	.30	1.00	2.00	5.50	23.50
EATON, (Per.)	.75	2.00	4.00	12.00	50.00
Gibson, (Per.)	.30	1.00	2.00	5.50	23.50
Gandy, (Per.)	.30	1.00	2.00	6.50	28.50
Glen Mary, (Per.)	.30	1.00	2.00	6.00	26.00
Howard No. 17, (Per.)	.30	1.00	2.00	7.00	
Haverland, (Imp.)	.30	1.00	2.00	5.50	23.50
Joe Johnson, (Per.)	.30	1.00	2.00	6.50	28.50
Premier, (Per.)	.30	1.00	2.00	7.00	
Senator Dunlap, (Per.)	.30	1.00	2.00	5.00	21.00
Sample, (Imp.)	.30	1.00	2.00	6.00	26.00
Wm. Belt, (Per.)	.30	1.00	2.00	6.00	26.00
Warfield, (Imp.)	.30	1.00	2.00	5.00	21.00

NOTE: All strawberry plants are tied in bunches of twenty-five. For this reason please do not order less than twenty-five of any one variety, as breaking these bunches causes loss and inconvenience in the packing house.

Everbearing Strawberries

CHAMPION, (Per.)	1.25	4.00	8.00	30.00	
Progressive, (Per.)	.65	2.00	4.00	15.00	70.00

Red Raspberry Plants

	12	25	100	250	1000
Cuthbert	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$20.00
King	.50	.75	2.50	5.00	20.00
St. Regis E'b'g.	.75	1.00	3.00	6.00	22.00

Purple Raspberry Plants

	12	25	100	250	1000
Royal Purple	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$4.00	\$8.00	\$30.00
Columbian	.75	1.25	4.00	8.00	30.00
Haymaker	.75	1.00	3.50	7.00	25.00

Black Raspberry Plants

	12	25	100	250	1000
Cumberland	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$14.00
Plum Farmer (tip plants)	.50	.75	2.00	4.00	14.00
Plum Farmer (transplants)	.75	1.00	3.00	6.50	22.00
Honeysweet	.75	1.25	4.00		

We can furnish Black Raspberry transplants this year in no other variety than Plum Farmer.

Blackberry Plants

	12	25	100	250	1000
Eldorado	\$0.75	\$1.00	\$3.50	\$8.00	\$30.00

Dewberry Plants

	12	25	100	250	1000
Lucretia	\$0.75	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$7.00	\$25.00

Currants

	Each	6	12	100
Red Cross, 2 yr.	\$0.20	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$14.00
London Market, 2 yr.	.20	2.00	3.75	
White Grape, 2 yr.	.25	2.50	4.75	

Grape Vines

	Each	12	25	100	250	1000
Brighton, 1 yr.	\$0.30	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$20.00		
Campbell's Early, 1 yr.	.15	1.50	2.75			
Concord, 1 yr.	.10	1.00	1.75	6.50	\$15.00	\$60.00
2 yr.	.20	2.00	3.50	12.00	25.00	100.00
Moore's Early, 1 yr.	.15	1.50	2.75	10.00		
Niagara, 1 yr.	.25	2.50	4.75			
Worden, 1 yr.	.15	1.50	2.75	10.00		

Dahlias

	Each	6	12	100
Single Bulbs	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$8.00

Gladiolus

	Each	6	12
Common Red	\$0.08	\$0.40	\$0.75
Large Dark Red	.12	.60	1.00

Narcissus, or Jonquils

Bulbs, 50c per doz., \$3.00 per 100, postpaid anywhere in U. S.

Asparagus Roots

	25	100	1000
Palmetto	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$8.00

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

	Each	12	100
Myatt's Linneaus	\$0.10	\$1.00	\$7.00

A. B. MORSE COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN